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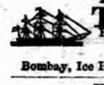

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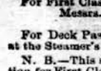

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No.	SETS.
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19	Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patria, and Sound the Last Trumpet.
20	Two Glees as Quick Steps: Martha, Traviata.
	Here in Coll Grot.
21	Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22	Three Quick Steps: Girl I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23	Four Quick Steps: Hearts of Oak, Tight little Island, Down among the Dead Men, and the Forester's Song.
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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 11th June 1862.

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SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
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Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
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Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clonbs Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
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Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	150 p. an. [p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	
,, Loan 1842-43	} 94½
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New Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113½

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Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 6
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Carolus, ...	,, 250 do.
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Gold Leaf	,, 18-5

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To London (Cotton) ready..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds) ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.	
To China ..... No offers.	
To Clyde ..... Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 10TH, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 218 to 220
New Surat	,, 219 to 220
New Dholleras, and Hingunghat	,, 220 to 225
New Oomrawuttee	,, 212 to 214
New Comptа, ...	,, 212 to 213
New Dharwar Sawgimaul	,, 284 to 285
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 203 to 207
New Veravul	,, 210 to 212
Khandeish	,, 193 to 195
New Poratees	,, 212 to 213
New Acrola	,, 220 to 222
New Mangalore	,, 212 to 213
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,505	
SEEDS.—Teeaul, Candeish...at Rs. 5-5 to 5-6 s. per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... ,,	7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly oiland (Black ,,	32 to 33 nominal.
and White)..... ,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)... ,,	25 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, May 24.)

There has been a little more animation in the Oil Market during the week, and prices have been gradually advancing—we now quote Rs. 86 to 87, but no purchases to any great extent have as yet been made.

In other produce there is nothing doing.

On the 27th instant the yearly sale by auction of Cardamons took place at Alleppey. The quantity was very small, being only 60 Candies, and as might be expected the competition was very great. They were put up in two lots of 30 Candies each, besides a small quantity of seeds. The following was the result :—

1st lot Rs. 1308 per Candy of 600 English lbs.			
2nd do.	1298	,,	,,
Seeds	1110	,,	,,

There were only two tenders, one from Madras at Rs. 1272 and a local one of Rs. 1250. The Cardamoms were bought entirely on Native account, and is the largest price they have ever realized.

A small quantity of Ivory was put up afterwards but was bought in by the Sircar at Rs. 1614 per Candy of 600 English lbs.

Our Monsoon has fairly set in, but in a very mild form. All vessels loading have got well away, and we now give a comparative statement of the Exports for the season.

From Tinnevelly our advices are to 24th. The Cotton market was very firm. 3200 Candies new crop had been contracted for @ Rs. 120 per Candy, deliverable in 3 months.

The quality of the Cotton continued still to turn out favorably as regarded color and staple but a good deal adulterated with seed.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	,,	0 10	0 ,,
10 days' sight ...	,,	0 14	0 ,,
Madras, sight	,,	0 0	0 ,,
3 days' sight ...	,,	0 0	0 ,,
30 days' sight ...	,,	1 0	0 ,,
Colombo, 3 days' sight ...	,,	1 2	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	1 14	0 ,,
London, 6 mths' sight ...	,,	2s. 0¾d.	
3 mths' sight ...	,,	2s. 0¾d.	
Sight.....	,,	par	

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

[ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SIMLA, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
4 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.
3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
2 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅝d.
1 month's sight.....	1 s.	11¾d.
On demand.....		
On Scotland	1s.	11⅞d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Recoupes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian Name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted hoone in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in to the credited account in the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one month, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties desirous to make all Orders or Hoondies payable at the *Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation receive charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£941,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at Is. 11⅞d.	,,		
3 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	,,		
2 Do. ..... at Is. 11⅝d.	,,		
1 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	,,		
On demand (Head Office) ..... at Is. 11⅞d.	,,		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies, on the most favorable terms, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for remittance, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hoons in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, ½ charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight.....	1s.	11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sights are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,, ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEBBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 9	Dora	Rose	Liverpool 1 March.
10	Unrivalled	Crawford	London Jan. 23.
	Tilly (s)	McDonald	Kurrachee June 8

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP	COMMANDER.	To.
June 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Dora*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Elsam ; Miss Cornforth.
Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Kelly : Captain Allan : 10 European gentlemen and 33 Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—52 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lady Jane, Brown, bound to Mauritius.
Ship War Spirit, J. J. Lucas, bound to London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Morayshire.—100 packages M. Coffee, 600 maunds, F. K. Chambers ; 3 packages Blackwood Furniture, Leckie and Co. ; 50 chests Olibanum, 106 cwt., Ebrahim Ramjee.

Earl of Balcarres.—2 cases Oilmanstores, 1 case Bombay Work, Fulcher and Co. ; 23 cases Chundroos, 62 cwt., 94 packages Cloves, 110¼ cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Themis.—11 bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., John Clover and Co. ; 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Alna.—60 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Hurry Ramjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Edith Byrne.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jorawurmull Sewlall ; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Becherdass Ambaidass ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Woomerchund Roopchund.

Barbara.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Luckumsey Rawjee ; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Pairaz Luckhmidass ; 532 bundles Bedda, 296 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jamasjee.

For Liverpool.

Star of the South.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mherchund Roopchund ; box Cheroots, 2,000 numbers, W. Nicol and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.

Ann Buckle.—5 bales Wool, 225 cwt., W. & A. Graham ; 1 Bundle Carpets, 10 Nos. Kayko'aro Merwan ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Co.

Monica.—100 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Woomersee Welljee and Co.

Morning Light.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 50 bales Wool 150 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co. ; 154 bales Cotton, 539 cwt., Hormasjee Pestonjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Mooljee Anundjee and Co. ; 19 bales Cotton, 67 cwt., Karsondas Madhowda s.

Nell Gwynn.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee ; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Gooldass Cullianjee.

Alma.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Damjee Gocul ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Heerchund Sobhagchund ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Toolsedass Wagjee.

Levant.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt, Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 76 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Toolsedas Wagjee.

John Lyon.—23 bales Wool, 69 cwt. ; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Coorjee Ludha ; 25 bales old Cotton, Rags, 87½ cwt., Jooma Nathu.

Broughton Hall.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt, Coupland and Co.

Joshua.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Coupland and Co.

Dalkeith.—5 cases Sundries, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Camperdown.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Canjee Munjee ; 30 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Gordhurdur Roopchund ; 175 bales Cotton, 512½ cwt., Gooculdass Tezpaul.

Zoboah.—51 balas Wool, 155 cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee ; 34 bales Wool, 10½ cwt., Meerchund Roopchund.

Floating Light.—19 bales Wool, 57 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

Douglas Castle.—19 bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Virginia.—40 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Remington and Co. ; 80 bundles Galls, 40 cwt., Khimjee Visramjee and Co.

Argonaut.—105 bales cotton, 367¼ cwt., Jaisingram Kristnaram.

Shard.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jaiseram Kristnaram.

Viscount Canning.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Panachund Kesowjee.

Rising Sun.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeewun.

Childe Harold.—155 bags Saltpetre, 283 cwt., 25 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 box True Pearls, Calliandass Keerparam : 1 box Samples, S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—5 cases Shawls, 121 pieces, Mahanundram Rumjus : 1 case C. Shawls, 8 pieces, Saljee Roostam.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—15 chests Indigo, 44 I. maunds, H. A. Hoson Babanee : 12 cases Indigo, 32½ cwt., H. J. Alesdin.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—11 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossabhoy : 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. : 7 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Hajee Ebrahim Joosub ; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co. ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckhina and Co. ; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hoosumchund ; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses : 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 39 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram ; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fuckeerchund Bhawanidas.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Silver Coins, Hajee Esmael Hubib ; 1 box Sundries, Cursondass Verzdass ; 4 boxes Sundries, Lulloobhoy M o'cound.

Princess Sooneatty.—190 packages Wet Dates, 227 cwt. 8 lbs., Agent of Lukhshass : 1 bale Piece Goods, 39 corges, Mahomedbhoy Woomerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses : 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram.

For Amoy.

Steamer *Orissa.*—15 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Calcutta.

Fort William.—350 bundles China Cash, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy : 2 cases Cardamoms, 4½ cwt., Kessowlall Ramdyall.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Piece Goods, 16 pieces, David Ezekiel, 1 box Real Pearls and Precious Stones, Soondarjee Nanjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
809	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
203	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
864	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
299	Cheetah, 2 (paddle), Walton ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1959	Commonwealth, 1 screw, Bird ...	Andaman Islands
285	Curcutjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1622	Falkoudi, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (steamer), Partridge	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 3 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
374	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
375	Euphrates, (screw), Wilson ...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanee, (paddle yacht), Nicoll ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Daymas, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... (Jhansi Vessel, 6 sachees.	
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adamun Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Carleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 8 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Karrachee.
203	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pletel, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1245	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
899	Punjaub, 10, Fouleston	England.
299	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ...	River Indus.
885	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
959	Semiramis, 3 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, (Steamer), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
703	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crottenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

675	Burrington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. Mar 11)
1310	Istamboul, Deachse—Jehangihr N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
788	Moravshire, Masters—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 19)
573	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1079	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
933	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White Riddle Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1493	Broughton Hall, Reanie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
839	Barbara, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2133	Bute, Fenwick Fandy, V. Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
630	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1241	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 19)
1040	Caldwichbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
848	Dalkeith, Fuller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	(c. l. May 6)
966	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
917	Eaphrates, Greyline—R. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1366	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
804	Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1310	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1419	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monjee, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
988	Nell Gwynn, Clarke—Rennie & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
824	Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhowanggurra.	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1325

87A. The *Watchman* in 1852 assumed the place that had been occupied by the *Bombay Catholic Layman*, proprietor and editor the same, until a few months before it expired, during which period it was in the hands of some Indo-Portugese.

88. The *Oriental News* existed from 1853 to 1858, under the editorial management of Mr. George Craig, the present editor of the *Deccan Herald*.

89. The *Hindu Harbinger* burst forth in 1854 and disappeared the same year. Some called the paper *Hindu Scavenger*, whether from the nature of its contents, or from the editor having been formerly connected with the scavenging department, we are unable to decide.

90. 1855 produced the *Advocate*, and took it away also. Its editor was a person named Foster.

91. The *Bombay Standard* was established in 1858 by Dr. G. Buist, and continued until the following year. On the doctor leaving Bombay, the paper was amalgamated with the *Times*.

92. The *Times and Standard* arose out of the amalgamation of the two papers indicated in the compound title. The editor was Mr. Robert Knight. The paper continued until 1861, when it changed its title to the *Times of India*, and absorbed the *Telegraph and Courier*.

93. The *Indian Banner* came into existence in 1860, and still floats on the breeze. It is said to be edited by a Parsee Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

94. In 1861, May the 18th, the *Times of India* arose out of the *Times and Standard*; and on the 29th of June, the *Telegraph and Courier* became incorporated with the *Times of India*. It is edited by Mr. Robert Knight.

95. The *Bombay Saturday Review* was brought out in 1861, and still continues to be published. Mr. Maclean is, we understand, both editor and proprietor.

96. There have been, besides these, a number of other newspapers &c. published in our time, of which we know little or nothing but their names and dates of their existence. The *Chronicle* existed from 1830 to 1835; the *Commercial Advertiser*, in 1830; the *Bombay Price Current*, from 1835 to the present date; the *Bombay Literary Gazette*, in 1836; the *Bombay Monthly Gleaner*, in 1836; the *Bombay Examiner*, from 1837 to 1839; the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, in 1837; the *Morning Star*, in 1837; the *Bombay Church Missionary Magazine*, in 1840; the *Bombay Magazine of Selections*, in 1840; the *Evangelist and Reporter*, in 1847; the *Bombay Catholic Standard*, from 1849 to 1850; the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, from 1851 to the present date; the *Evening Courier*, from 1860 to 1861; the *Iris*, from 1860 to 1861; the *Literary Friend*, in 1861; and the *Bombay Advertiser*, still existing. We have missed the *East Indian's Friend*, the *Bombay Temperance Advocate*, and the *Bombay Quarterly Review*. We are sure that there have been in existence within the last twenty years, two papers at least whose names we have forgotten. Chesson and Woodhall's *Miscellany* is rapidly rising in public favor.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

ENSIGN and Mrs. Lys; Lieut. Gambell, 85th Regt.; Lieut. Strange, Royal Artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell; and child; Mrs. Luckes and three children, will proceed to England this day by the British ship *War Spirit*.

THE weather in Bombay has of late been very hot and generally extremely sultry at night. We had a little rain on Monday morning after sunrise, but the fall was very light indeed, in some places not sufficient to lay the dust. Monday night the weather was fine and clear, until towards midnight when it became cloudy and the temperature decidedly "muggy." Soon after that time the sky was charged with electric clouds, which was shortly afterwards followed by vivid flashes of lightning accompanied with sharp claps of thunder. Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning the rain began to descend, and from about half past five until half past eight, we experienced a fine downpour, which had the effect of making the atmosphere cooler.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of the Honorable W. B. Tristram, who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

The Committee of Management will submit their report on Mr. Carter's resignation of the Secretaryship on his departure to England.

There will be an election of two *Vice-Presidents* in the room of Dr. Harkness and Colonel Turner, proceeded to Europe; of a *Secretary*; and of *Members of Committee*.

IN the report of the Coroner's Inquest, which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, where a verdict of Manslaughter was returned against two men of the names of Luckma Cumbie and Hullia Pandoo and likewise against two other men unknown. We stated that the Deputy Coroner had issued his warrant for the apprehension of the two former men. It appears that those two men have absconded, it is supposed that the first named person has gone to Muttagur in the territory of the chief of Junjeera, and the second one to the village of Rokebund in the Booredia talooka of the village of Alibaugh. The matter has been reported to the proper authorities.

WE hear that Mr. Charles Denton is about to be entertained by the many friends in Bombay with whom he has been so long acquainted. Mr. Denton leaves by an early mail for Calcutta, to take up an appointment to which his merits have justly elevated him. His friends, previous to his departure, intend inviting him to a dinner, which it is said will be followed by a ball, so that beauty may lend a zest to the banquet. Mr. Denton has our best wishes, and we hope that he will soon make as many friends in the East of India, as he has made in the West.—*Deccan Herald, June 9.*

IF there is any truth in the report that the military ward is to be removed from the House of Correction, Bombay, to some Hill Fort in the Sattara territory, the measure—we are informed by a correspondent—will be most judicious. The House of Correction would then be sufficiently capacious to admit all the hard labour prisoners sentenced by the Supreme Court and Magistrates to short imprisonment. All the long period gentry should be sent to the Tanna jail, far away from their "pals," who now supply them with tobacco, opium, ganja, &c., by throwing these articles over the wall, or bribing the sepoys to take them in for them. It has been alleged that the site of the County jail is unhealthy: but this is not the case. Some time ago Sir M. Sausse, Kt., informed a Barrister in open Court—when the latter commenced to argue that close confinement within the walls of the jail, without fresh air, was prejudicial to health—that the place was one of the most salubrious in the whole island. "I presume you have never been in the County jail," said the Commissioner, "or you would not make such a remark; for to my knowledge it is situated on an eminence, and is renowned for its pure air, and good water." Between civil and criminal prisoners the average number throughout the year amounts to about 200, and the sick list shows about 1½ per cent., which says a great deal for the healthiness of the place. Again, when prisoners are getting into a hopeless state in that oven, the House of Correction, at Byculla, a few days' change into the pure air of the County jail brings them round again. The County jail of Bombay was erected during the administration of Jonathan Duncan some sixty years ago, in a beautiful toddy tope, not a house near it, with a fine view of the harbour, Parel, Mazagon, Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach-Candy, Worlee, Chinchpoogly, Girgaum, and the Fort. Since Jonathan departed in 1811, great has been the change which has taken place; a road has been built round the goal, and houses now keep out the view in all directions but one, the West or rather from S. W. to N. W., and as the breezes from those quarters are the most wholesome, the jail is healthy—the breeze passing clean through it. "Again," writes our correspondent, "Rupees 10,000 or so have been recently expended on the Bombay jail; if it is in contemplation to sell it, why throw money away on alterations? But from what I have heard the "Central jail of Western India" should be on the seaboard to N. W. of Bombay, on the Island of Salsette, within an easy *pull* of the new line of Railway (B. B. and C. I.) now approaching completion." Our correspondent, however, promises to supply us with some further information upon the subject.—*Id.*

ON Monday evening an entertainment was given to Mr. Charles Denton, who has for some time past held the appointment of Compiler of Military and Marine Accounts in this Presidency. The entertainment consisted of a ball and supper which was given in the rooms of the Freemason's Lodge, in Grant Buildings, Colaba. Mr. Denton's friends mustered strong on the occasion, particularly the ladies, who were decked out in grand array for the occasion, their elegant costumes vieing with the rainbow in all its gorgeous tints. There was an excellent quadrille band in attendance, which commenced playing in first-rate style some of the most popular dance music of the day, immediately on the arrival of the company, when dancing commenced and was kept up with unflagging vigour until supper was announced, which of course consisted of all the delicacies of the season, and something more. The festive board having been cleared, the votaries of Terpsichore again "threaded the mazy dance" and tripped it briskly on "the light fantastic toe," which was kept up until long after "the small hours of the morn." Mr. Denton leaves by an early mail for Calcutta to take up an appointment there.

IN glancing through the accounts of the opening of the International Exhibition received last evening, India is especially conspicuous—conspicuous by her absence. In the list of Colonies and dependencies represented in the opening ceremonial on the first of May, we find Liberia and Prince Edwards Island,—but no India. Of course, our representative was too late. Being one of Lord Canning's appointments he could hardly be otherwise. We complain continually of Manchester and the House of Commons as not giving due weight and attention to Indian claims; this time we have not them to blame; but we should certainly like to know how it was that the "brightest jewel in the British Crown" dropped out of sight on this occasion.—*Englishman, June 2.*

ADVICES from Bombay inform us that the annihilation of the Indian Navy, which we announced as definitively ordered from England some time ago, is now being actively carried out. The *Clive* was ordered to be put out of Commission immediately, and all her guns, stores, and gear had gone ashore to the dockyard; the officers being sent on board the *Ajdaha*. The *Feorze*, *Semiramis* and *Auckland* were also under orders to dismantle, and send on shore every thing except their anchors, cables, and awnings; and had commenced the work. The *Clyde* had gone up to the Persian Gulf, to send down all the vessels of the Indian Navy to Bombay for execution; and to remain in the Gulf herself until relieved by a vessel of the Royal Navy. The *Zenobia* was also ordered to return to Bombay with all the vessels of the Indian Navy at Aden, to be paid off and put out of Commission; and she also was to be relieved by a ship of the Royal Navy. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, leaving his flag flying on the *Ajdaha*, had taken his departure by the Mail Steamer which left on the 12th for England: there to assist in drawing up a scheme for pensioning and paying off the Officers. This terminates the existence of another of the Company's institutions; a service which has done good work in its day, and produced many able and intelligent Officers, distinguished in the scientific departments of the naval profession.—*Id.*

"AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS"—The overflowing and truly Catholic charity of England has at different times minist-red sympathy and redress to all human sufferers to all human necessity in whatever form, and in whatever part of the world, it has been felt. Her great and good men die, her public benefactors leave the scene of their exertions, and costly monuments and testimonials are raised to commemorate their worth. But England has, too, her living heroes, devoted to her as sons, as she is ever to them their dear old mother England, who at this moment claim her generous aid. But the British army serving for the greater part in foreign and heathen lands, has found in the "Scripture Readers a great and real blessing, but they have been sparingly given and now threaten to become extinct from lack of funds for their support. Far from all loving relatives, all sympathizing neighbours, cut off from the Christian benevolence of an English public, the British soldier, on his sick and dying bed, finds, in the Scripture Reader a friend and a brother, and more than all, one who can lead him to call upon the Saviour of men to bring him through the dark valley of the shadow of death now stretching before his waning gaze. That dying man, a brave soldier, has fought and bled for his country's honor on many a hard fought field. His country will not deny his last simple request on this side the tomb,—a guide to eternity."—*Delhi Gazette, June 5.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M., Tuesday, June 10th, 1862.

BROACH.—Not received.

BULSAR.—S. W. strong, with thunder, lightning and rain.

CANNANORE.—S. W. Cloudy.

COCHIN.—Cloudy Ther. 80.

GALLE.—S. E. light with heavy rain at times.

GOA.—S. E. Cloudy.

KOLAPORE.—Calm with S. W. squalls and rain at night.

KURRACHEE.—Not received.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Calm cloudy with rain during the night Barometer 5·162 Ther. 67.

MADRAS.—S. E. light Thermometer 85.

GOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PANBEN.—Fair Thermometer 88.

SURAT.—S. W. strong, heavy thunder storm during night.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st June, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 19,831.			
Amount	Rs.	26,486	6 7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	"	47,098	2 7
Total...	Rs.	73,584	9 2
Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.			
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 46,528.			
Amount	Rs.	33,303	6 4
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	"	44,490	12 7
Total...	Rs.	67,794	2 8

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Tuesday, 10th June 1862.

A THIEF.—*Champa Rama* was placed at the bar charged with stealing two copper lotas and a brass pot, of the value of three rupees four annas; the property of Khandoo Ramjee.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that the prisoner was a Hamall, and on Sunday last at about 3 o'clock in the morning the prisoner went into the prosecutor's room and was taking away the property in question, when he was caught.

The Prisoner made no defence.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Nursoo Hursana, a lascar in the Gun-carriage Department, was charged with stealing a Turban of the value of twelve annas and R. 7-6-6 in cash, the property of Abba Thackoo, on the 7th instant.

The prosecutor, a Police Sepoy, No. 150 stated that at about a quarter past 12 o'clock on Saturday night last the prisoner stole his turban and Rs. 7-6-6 which was wrapped up in his cloth. The prisoner was seized with the turban under his arm.

Police Ramoosee No. 1703 stated that at the time in question the prisoner called him and told him that he had taken prosecutor's turban, but that he did'nt steal the cash in company with the witness and offered to return it.

The prisoner in his defence said that he saw the prosecutor asleep on the timber, his turban had fallen down, and he took it to the chowkey.

HIS WORSHIP acquitted the prisoner and ordered him to be discharged.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER SMALES' DEFENCE.

(Continued from our Number of June 10.)

I NOW proceed to consider, and disprove, the last paragraph of the first count of the charge, commencing "your absence on other occasions is as readily proved." On the occasion in question, you neither attended the muster, recorded your absence, or any explanation of it, in the Adjutant's Roll, nor gave any reason for your absence to the mustering officer, nor have you done so on the other occasions (to which I refer) when you were absent." This part of the charge, I disprove, *First*, by the prosecutor's own statement [2nd Day's Proceedings.] He states, *the muster taken 1st August* 1861, "*I was absent from that muster, as already stated.*" He then proceeds further on: "*From all these three musters, meaning July, August, and September* 1861, *I was absent, as already stated. One* only of these muster parades, namely the *1st of October*, was he legitimately absent from, namely *when on leave.* He absented himself from the muster of the regiment for 1st September 1861, because he was acting Brigadier, although he was as much the commanding officer of the regiment, and ought, in that capacity, to have been on the monthly muster parade, as any muster he has ever attended, and this view I shall presently prove to be correct, by the prosecutor's own statements.

I shall, however, *first prove*, why, as acting Brigadier, he ought to have been on the muster parade of his regiment. *First* he was not borne on the Line Adjutant's returns, to be mustered and accounted for as part of the station staff. Had he been an acting Brigadier, drawing allowance as such, and the next regimental officer in command of the regiment, then he would have been accounted for with the station staff, and recorded as such in his own Regimental Adjutant's Roll, and mustered accordingly to Division Orders by the Line Adjutant (excepting a few days when he was on leave.) The two months referred to, the prosecutor was to all intents and purposes, the *commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons*; he issued all regimental orders, ordered all parades, transacted all regimental business, received the command allowance, attended, and took command of the regimental parades, signed all regimental returns, excepting on those two months, the Adjutant's Roll, but he was not noted on the Adjutant's Roll in the column of remarks, as acting Brigadier *on the 2nd September*, the *muster for August*. The prosecutor states, 1st Day's Proceedings: *I was on leave until July* 31st and did not return until late in the evening of the 31st July &c. As his leave expired on the 31st July, and the Brigade Orders order the muster of regiments to be taken agreeably to G. O. C., which makes the commanding officer's presence, at the monthly muster, not an optional, but a compulsory duty, and not being the senior officer in the station, he had no power to give *himself* leave from muster, and was *consequently absent without leave from the monthly muster parade.* On the 1st day's proceedings, the prosecutor states: "He crossed the parade while the regiment was at muster, although he did not take command of the parade, nor was he officially present at that parade, having an important duty to perform in visiting Mr. Tytler, the Collector, to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to select the best ground for the disposal of the troops." This statement, I venture to think, is rather an unfortunate admission, as if the acting Brigadier, and officer in actual and official command of the 6th Dragoons, had not, such important duties, as visiting the Collector, and selecting ground for the disposal of the troops, he thinks he ought to have been on the monthly muster parade at that time: thus he himself disposes of his being absent from the monthly muster, because he was acting Brigadier. I would observe that, selecting the best ground for the disposal of the troops, when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was to arrive, instead of attending the monthly muster of the regiment, was also not as important a duty, as he stated he was engaged on, on the morning of the 1st January 1862, namely, *looking after the comfort of the troops in the barracks.* I have fully disproved the latter duty being performed, by abundant evidence; possibly there might be a little difficulty—I know there could be no difficulty—in disproving the former, for "the selection of ground for the troops could only have been asking the Collector the high road along which His Excellency would pass, for it was on the high road the troops were stationed to form an avenue of entrance for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Bad arguments these, the prosecutor has adduced, for he himself proves his absence from the monthly muster parade to be from no necessity, as it was only once recorded on duties, foreign to his position, either as acting Brigadier, or as the commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons.

The foregoing proves "*your absence*;" on "*other occasions is as easily proved.*" The absence is not recorded in the Adjutant's Roll; prosecutor's absence from the monthly muster parade is only once recorded in the Adjutant's Roll, between 1st May 1861, and 1st January 1862, inclusive. No reason was given to the mustering officer. This disposes of the entire of the first count of the charge.

I now proceed to the second count, viz., "Notwithstanding your knowledge in the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the muster, you have signed the *declaration* that you were present." Now the 1st May, prosecutor's absence is clearly proved, Adjutant's Roll is signed by him; 1st June, absence clearly proved, Adjutant's Roll signed by him: 1st July, absence clearly proved, for not one single evidence before the Court has denied this fact. Davies speak to this muster; all other witnesses positively swear the 1st muster the prosecutor seen on was 1st November 1861, so that 1st May, 1st June, 1st July 1861, and 1st January 1862, *the declaration was untrue.* Hence out of nine musters, he was absent, improperly, six, and signed the declaration improperly for four, *1st May*, 1st June, 1st July, and 1st January 1862. The only evidence the prosecutor has made any attempt to bring forward, in support of his presence, 1st July muster, is Lieut. Davies. [Vide 8th Day's Proceedings.] This witness speaks only "*to the best of my recollection.*" Captain Renshaw, his other witness, was absent on brigade duty [Vide 7th Day's Proceedings.]

The third count of the charge, being couched in terms so respectful, that falsehood and malice it would be difficult to indicate in any such sentiments. *The circulatory tendency and remarks about duelling, in addition to a tone and style, harsh and unusual*, I proved to you, by sixteen witnesses who have served *two, three, or four months*, but by officers and others who have been under the prosecutor's command from the very day he joined the regiment. The remarks about duelling are proved by direct evidence. First,—Captain Weir, 12th Day's proceedings: this witness is asked—Did Lieut. Colonel Crawley ever make any remarks, in your presence, regarding duelling. Answer—Yes, he did, &c., it was, he said, to be regretted that the days of duelling were gone by; that if he (one of the officers) had lived in the service, when he (Colonel Crawley was &c., he would have been shot through the head, or through the heart. These three evidences, then, clearly prove the statement about duelling, and I would here draw the Court's attention to the exact wording of the charge: it is expressly worded, that I have falsely, and maliciously, stated that the prosecutor had "expressed his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence." I am not arraigned for "stating that the prosecutor recommended duelling." On the 2nd Day's Proceedings, the prosecutor states, in his opening remarks, "I have been much struck with the impropriety of the word duelling, though doubtless my remarks pointed in that direction." Whether these sentiments, openly expressed in the Orderly Room, and privately in the prosecutor's own dwelling, tend to establish concord and forbearance, the Court and high authority will decide.

I now proceed to consider by evidence the prosecutor's tone and style of address, as stated by me (falsely it is affirmed) as harsh and unusual, and proving that where offence had been committed, apology, or explanation would not prove acceptable, I am accused of having falsely stated, that the tone and style of address of the prosecutor has been harsh and unusual. To prove this, I commence with speaking to the parading officer on the guard-house. A young officer presents himself before his commanding officer, having given offence to his brother officer. He is informed that had he lived in the prosecutor's juvenile days, he would have been shot through the heart. An officer of mature age presents himself before his commanding officer for some trifling misunderstanding, when his commanding officer regrets that duelling is passing away, and are not in existence. As if such had been in existence, these officers would have settled their disputes without troubling the prosecutor. [Vide Prosecutor's Opening Statement, 2nd day.] 11th Day's Proceedings—Major Swindley's evidence: Remark from prosecutor to Captain (now Major) Swindley: "So you relate, Sir, on my house without passing the usual salute between gentlemen." Same day's proceedings. At the Orderly Room, "I complained bitterly of Colonel Crawley's language and manner towards me, and said I had been upwards of fifteen years in the army, and had never been so addressed, or ever heard officers so spoken to, as Colonel Crawley addressed us (the officers), that it was beyond all submission, &c., my feelings were wounded as being held up to opprobrium in presence of my troop, and my position humiliated. Again 10th Day. Question—Do you consider his (the prosecutor's) conduct has been harsh and unusual? Answer—Exceedingly harsh and unusual. The following statements then occur in this witness' evidence: "Colonel Crawley shook his whip at us in a violent way, and said, by G——d, gentlemen, I have made a little exception in sending you to morning, midday and evening stables as I would have of going home and eating my dinner." "Again, some of you Captains have stuck up your backs against me, but by G——d I'll straighten them." Again, in reply to an explanation from witness to his commanding officer: "Your utmost is d——d little." Again, I saw one of my brother officers leave the lines crying at the language that had been used to him by Colonel Crawley. Captains Gordon and Bourke complained to me about not being able to submit to such language and manners &c. I told Captain Gordon that as we were leaving the regiment, we had better fry and go in peace, and leave those who remained to fight it out. Again, on the public parade, "Try if you can do that," before an officer's own troop. "Do you know the meaning of equalization?" this to an officer of fifteen years standing in the service. We turn to Captain Weir's evidence, very similar speeches were made to this officer, speeches equally offensive, though perhaps not quite so numerous by one or two.

15th Day: Surgeon Turnbull affirms the prosecutor's manner harsh and unusual. This officer's intimacy, as the Surgeon of the regiment, with his commanding officer, lasted two months. This witness testifies that his first misunderstanding, like myself, arose upon the moral and social question referred to, on which occasion, the prosecutor's manner and behaviour was harsh and unusual. 17th Day: Riding master Malone. This witness testifies to Captain Weir having remonstrated with the prosecutor for his language, and manner, and speaking to him (Captain Weir) in an unusual manner, in the presence of junior officers. This witness states the prosecutor's language and manner to have been harsh and unusual: that of his brother officers several have complained of it.

18th Day: Quarter Master Wooden testifies, "I have heard the prosecutor make use of harsh and unusual language towards the officers;" he especially adverts to the Adjutant. The Adjutant himself has frequently complained on this subject to this witness; this witness testifies to the prosecutor's remarks, on the guard Captain and officers commanding troops at Ahmednuggur. "By G——d, gentlemen, &c." The Colonel's language towards the Adjutant, in general, has been harsh.

19th Day: Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz Simon. This witness states, his brother officers complained to him of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language. He has felt his position, as Adjutant, humiliated by prosecutor's manner. He has experienced from the prosecutor language more harsh and unusual than from any previous commanding officers: frequently felt humiliated by the prosecutor's language and manner, from such taking place in presence of others: others have remarked on it. Has seen the regimental Serjeant Major distressed to tears; his own Clerk crying from prosecutor's conduct towards him; contemplated resigning the Adjutancy, owing to prosecutor's manner &c. towards him. Prosecutor's language, such as cursing, d——n my heart, &c., in presence of Non-Commissioned Officers and men: language harsh and unusual which has been made use of to this witness. This evidence has been stunned, and tears have come into his eyes on more than one occasion, on account of the manner he had been spoken to; has been spoken to before the Clerks in the Orderly Room in a manner such as to humiliate him; this from the loud tone and gesticulation, striking the table with clenched fists, &c. Oaths such as "d——n me," "d——n my heart:" the term "disgraceful" applied to the witness, referring to the manner in which he performed his public functions; does not consider the mode of prosecutor's settlement of misunderstandings to be such as to create concord or forbearance.

21st Day: 11th Witness—Lieut. Stewart. This witness states he has heard his brother officers complain of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual manner and language towards them. Witness here affirms that he saw a letter addressed by Veterinary Surgeon Poett to the prosecutor, complaining of harsh and unusual language.

21st and 22nd Days—Assistant Surgeon Barnett. This evidence states, his brother officers have, many of them, complained of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language towards them. Captain Hardy, 14th day, confirms previous evidence, as to harsh and unusual language, jumping up, and thumping his fists on the table &c. Lieutenant Stevenson, 21st day, affirms the prosecutor's language to have been particularly *harsh and unusual*: on one occasion, he cursed and swore in a most extraordinary manner, stating that had he the power, he would try all the Troop Serjeant Majors by one Court Martial, and break them. The evidence is corroborated by that of Troop Serjeant Wakefield, who was on the parade, and present at the time it occurred. This evidence further states that prosecutor's manner, on a certain occasion referred to in evidence, was most extraordinary; he cursed and swore, addressing himself to the entire regiment, interlarding his remarks with oaths. Again, read Dr. Turnbull's evidence, Riding Master Malone's, and Cornet Snell's, in reference to one of the prosecutor's own evidence, Veterinary Surgeon Poett, who is brought forward, to testify to the absence of harsh language. What said Mr. Poett about duelling? Why he has repeated the same statement, since he denied it before this Court. I could produce an officer to this Court to whom Mr. Poett has again admitted the remarks about duelling, not many days since, from the prosecutor. What value can such testimony as this, Mr. Poett's evidence be? What said he to Riding Master Malone, "Beware of that man, he is a dangerous one." Lieut. Stewart tells me, he saw the letter of remonstrance that was subsequently, when presented to the prosecutor, *thrown at him.* What says Cornet Snell? Read his evidence.

Then follows the testimony of certain Non Commissioned Officers, to whose evidence I shall not refer; it tends to support the harsh and unusual language and manner. I desire to avoid a public reference to such testimony as much as possible. The foregoing, I think, is an abundant proof that the language, manner, and bearing of the prosecutor towards the officers under his command, has been from the very first month he arrived, and took command of the regiment, harsh and unusual. Harsh and unusual I conceive to be a mild term, as having reference to a body of officers, whom, of course, from the prosecutor being their commanding officer, dare not respond in private life. No private gentleman would have ventured such language towards another. Of course, from my own position just now I am precluded from personally giving any testimony. I could do so, were my position different. The prosecutor's conduct has been unusual towards me in every way. Evidence has come before this Court, to which I shall hereafter refer.

I now refer to certain statements put forward by me in my opening statement on defence, as awaiting confirmation. First, I proceed to disprove Captain Garnett's statement—7th Day's Proceedings: "I saw the troop file past him," (meaning the prosecutor.) The first part of this answer justifies comment, as being so reverse or open and straightforward. "I was on the muster parade 1st January 1862," says Captain Garnett: "Colonel Crawley was not down with the men and horses had been paraded," giving a sort of indirect inference that the prosecutor was on the muster parade some time that morning. This evidence knew full well [read Captain Weir's evidence on prosecution and defence] that he, Captain Garnett, was the first and only officer, who complained of the prosecutor, *keeping us in the cold*, when he, the prosecutor, knew he was not coming to muster. Captain Garnett, in his evidence, 7th day's proceedings, stated, "I saw the troops file past him" (meaning) the prosecutor. This is disproved by the evidence of Captain Hardy, Riding Master Malone, and Serjeant Turton—23rd Day's Proceedings—who state Captain Garnett's Serjeant, and marshal his troop from the muster parade to the horse lines. Captain Garnett is proved by these witnesses, *not to have seen the troops file past, not even his own troop, for he was not in the lines to see them until after his own troop were at their pickets, and he was called over by the prosecutor, and asked why he was not with his Troop.*

Then Lieutenant Davies, 8th Day. This witness states in reference to the January muster: "In the first place, I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley coming down towards the parade near the haystacks; he turned round, and went to the horse lines. First, on the 1st January 1862, there were no haystacks on the ground, to come towards. The haystacks were not even commenced until weeks subsequently. Second,—To any person at all acquainted with the road from the prosecutor's house to the barracks and horse lines, the locality indicated by Lieutenant Davies, shows how unlikely it is that the prosecutor would have even thought of going that road; and even the very evidence of Lieut. Davies would go to prove the prosecutor's *absence from the barracks, looking after the comfort of the troops, at the very time prosecutor stated he was there*: in addition to which it has been abundantly proved by evidence, that the muster parade waited for a quarter of an hour, expecting the arrival of the prosecutor. Now had he been seen by at least some other person. I conclude then that this witness has been as imaginative as he was when he appeared before the Court of Enquiry at Ahmednuggur, and for which he was reprimanded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It seems most astonishing how such statements can be put forward, as they are at variance with even probability.

I proceed: In my opening statement on defence, I humbly pleaded, that the Court Martial on me ought not to have taken place, having previously pleaded that had a Court of Enquiry taken place, a Court Martial on me would have been needless. I pleaded that I felt convinced that the case had not been fairly represented to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. By some of the prosecutor's questions to the Adjutant and Quarter Master, relative to the written statements of this opinion, on my part, is proved, for there have been evidently statements sent on with the charge preferred against me, which have led to an inference of the prosecutor's ability to prove that charge, *in doing which he has most signally failed.* The whole army under His Excellency's command, know by long experience, that rank takes no precedence in the support and protection His Excellency accords. Hence the prosecutor would have done well in his opening statement, had he confined himself to the position he holds, namely, the *framer of the charge*, and prosecutor, without endeavoring to add potency to his charge, by putting forward His Excellency as having preferred the charge, and nominated the prosecutor to prosecute. The whole and entire responsibility rests with the prosecutor, and with no one else. Knowing as I full well did, this fact; knowing as I did the prosecutor's ungenerous treatment, to the almost entire body of officers under his command (now well proved by evidence) from the very first week after his assuming command, can it be surprising, if in my opening address, I spoke warmly of the prosecutor's conduct when I knew the array of evidence I was in a position to bring to disprove his accusation of falsehood and malice. When I knew that before the very Orderly Room Clerks he had expressed his determination "to send me to the right about;" when I knew that I could produce officers to prove how he had long been endeavouring to undermine me, by procuring his written statements. Little did His Excellency Sir William Mansfield dream, that the written statement regarding me, from Captain Renshaw, in that statement had been obtained, where Captain Renshaw was when he became possessed of the information he conveyed to writing quietly seated behind a *pillar*, unseen and unheard.

The Court will not lose sight of the prosecutor's own statement. Nothing could have been more calculated to create the situation I was placed in by the very present and possible of the charge preferred against me before even a shadow of enquiry had been made, or shadow of explanation had been afforded me. I am at the very offset accused of conduct most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, before any enquiry. I am called in the most unmeasured terms, a *liar*, and a *slanderer*.

The prosecutor, in his opening address, talks of his social position, character, reputation, &c. Have I, because I happen to be a Paymaster, nothing of that kind attached to my position? The prosecutor asks, where would he be, if I support my statements against him? I reply, where should I be if he supports his charge against me. As prosecutor, he comes into court openly, and, in the most unmeasured terms, denounces me; he follows up that denunciation by endeavoring to prove that because he chooses to say I am guilty, I must be so, and hence I am to be driven without the pale of society. He says my brother officers are not even to associate with me; I am to be pointed at as one unworthy of sympathy, or friendship: for what? not because I wrote my letter of the 26th February, but because I declined to withdraw it. A letter, the prosecutor held in his possession for three weeks, before I even received an acknowledgement of it, and that acknowledgement was drawn from him by an application from me, vide enclosure No. 4. The prosecutor states in his opening address, that I have addressed a letter to him, containing statements, if true, would lead to his ruin, professionally, and degradation, socially and morally; serious considerations, after the evidence that has been adduced; equally serious to myself, were the evidence not quite so strong as it is. I shall then proceed, says the prosecutor, to prove the falsehood and malice. Can it, therefore, I humbly and respectfully submit to this Court, be surprising; can it be wondered at, that when I knew the prosecutor's inability to convict me of all or any of the accusations he had laid to my charge, that my feelings were warmed, when I penned my opening statements. Who, I submit, could read the prosecutor's opening statements, accompanied with the knowledge of his conduct towards me, and be surprised at my feelings when I penned my opening statements? The prosecutor may, doubtless, well argue, his ignorance of Captain Renshaw's whereabouts, when he made himself so useful. We grant him the exception; that very exception would prove the indelicacy and injustice of accepting, even had it been proffered, a written statement from one who would only be accepted as a listener, is not a statement to send forward to higher authority. I trouble the Court with these remarks, owing to their strictures regarding my reflections on the prosecutor.—*Deccan Herald, June 6.*

(To be continued.)

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE have heard that a Masonic Ball is to be given in Poona on the 2nd July. It is expected that the masons will muster strong on the occasion.—*Deccan Herald, June 9.*

FROM private communications we learn that there have been copious showers all over the country.—*Id.*

THE weather still continues close and sultry. Towards the evening, the clouds gather, and from four to six, we have generally a thunder-storm, and a fall of rain. The monsoon must now, we should think, be close at hand; the hills are coming gradually nearer to us, and both in the heavens above, and in the earth beneath, may be recognized those symptoms which tell us that the rains are at hand.—*Id.*

IT will be perceived from the letter of our Mhow correspondent, that the state of affairs is not improving in H. M.'s 6th Dragoons at Mhow. Colonel Crawley was, on the 1st instant, assaulted by a trooper, sword in hand. We are not supplied with the particulars of the outrage, but as the man will undoubtedly be tried by a Court-Martial, they will be forthcoming in due time. The trooper was made a prisoner by a guard.—*Id.*

IN announcing the donations which had been made by Mr. Puddumjee Pestonjee and his two sons to the Poona Native General Library, we ought to have said the *General Library in Camp.*—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that Captain J. N. Young, at present Deputy Judge Advocate of the Lahore division, succeeds Major Hatch as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army. The appointment is a good one, as Captain Young is an able and experienced Officer in the Department.—*Englishman, June 2.*

THE Asiatic Society, at their meeting on Friday, took into serious consideration Sir Charles Wood's proposition for royalising them and their property which we mentioned a few days ago; and the measure met with considerable opposition from some of the Members. We would again advise them in the matter of the house, to be cautious in their dealings with the Maharajah.—*Id.*

WE have heard that the final arrangments for constituting the new Financial Service, instituted by Mr. Laing, will not be ready for publication for the next two months. The delay is owing to a variety of causes, the principle being the difficulty in arranging satisfactorily for an indemnity to what we suppose must term "vested interests." Such a service as Mr. Laing projected cannot be called into existence in a day. The office arrangements, alterations, amalgamations *et hoc genus*, would alone operate to defer the dawn of so bright a day. We think, however, the authorities would have saved themselves a vast deal of unnecessary trouble, and half the young men in Calcutta an incalculable amount of disappointment, if they had ordered matters so, that the interval between the announcement and the birth of the new service should not have been quite so long. The rumour which we publish to-day will, we hope, serve to allay the fever of expectation now prevalent amongst an aspirant to the honor and profit incidental to Class I.

In connection with this subject, we would urge upon those whom it may concern the advisability of expediting affairs somewhat. We opine that, when Mr. Laing returns to India, he will expect to have the department ready for giving effect to his plans, for making the Indian budget something more efficient than an approximate gauge of our financial condition. He will expect to see it in such working order as to justify his entrusting it with the carrying out of a system. This, however, we imagine can hardly be the case, if half the period of his leave be occupied in considering what shall be done during the other half. Three months will be little enough time for establishing a service which shall work in accord, through all its branches, although spread over such a country as India. And so, without at all wishing to interfere to the disparagement of the present establishment—which by the way, could be taken over in the lump on the basis of the amount of pay at present drawn—we would venture to recommend the curtailment of as much of the usual consideration as may be found practicable.—*Hurkaru, June 2.*

MADRAS.

CALICUT TO COCHIN.—The Moplahs are generally men of good stature, and considerable strength, and when young are not wanting in good looks. They wear a beard and moustache, cut tolerably close, and little if any hair on the head. A linen skull cap, covered by a varied colored topee, protects the crown; and with the richer members of the sect, a white and gold pugree is wound around the head also. A loose flowing chemise, with gold or colored threads worked round the borders and a jacket of pink, blue, or elaborately embroidered cloth of gold, with an under garment of scarlet or blue cloth, loose and short white cotton trowsers, and wooden sandals, more or less handsomely decorated, complete the Moplah's costume. He invariably carries a china folding umbrella, and wears a buneh of keys suspended by a string from his neck. In his hand, flung over his shoulder, or round his waist, a small Madras cotton handkerchief is always to be seen. The Mops are generally clean, and well attired when they appear out of their houses and bazaars. Their women dress in blue and white cotton cloths, and on feast days are sometimes gorgeous to behold, with rings of brass, silver, and copper, bracelets of blue, red, and black glass, tinsel and white metal, and

DESPERATE PIRATICAL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE S.S. *IRON PRINCE*, AND GALLANT DEFENCE AND CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN HARRIS, PASSENGERS, AND CREW.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

ON BOARD THE "SPARK,"
7th May, 1862.

SIR,—The following are nearly the correct particulars of this dasterdly attack. Captain Harris, on arrival this evening at Hongkong, will be able to furnish more detailed accounts :—

The *Iron Prince*, screw passenger steamer, of 200 tons and 35 horse power, with a crew of 15, and 31 passengers, carrying also in addition to 2 boxes of specie, 60 cases of Opium, the latter being worth over $40,000, left Hongkong as usual yesterday morning at 11, for Macao, a distance of over 40 miles. After starting, the Captain, remarking that some of the Chinese passengers had come with him on the steamer's previous voyage from Macao, took the precaution of taking six of the twelve muskets that were in his cabin in the centre of the ship to the small after cabin on the starboard side, and mentioned his suspicion that all was not right to the Mate. In this after cabin, where there were previously six muskets, he loaded the six which he had taken from his own cabin. There was also in the cabin a loaded five-barrelled Deane's Revolver, and he had about his person a small five-barrelled loaded revolver. He further had the sense to take all the ammunition and caps out of his own cabin. Of 31 passengers, 26 were Chinese, including 1 woman; the rest, consisting of a French doctor, a Mr. Hyeem, one Parsee, one Jew, and one Irish lady (a Mrs. Dunn,) who arrived at Hongkong from Singapore on Tuesday, and was going to join her husband at Macao. Of the crew of 15, including the Captain, 8 were Chinese, the rest being the Captain (an Englishman,) the Mate (Portuguese,) and the Engineer (Moorman.) 1 Lascar, 1 Malay, 1 Moorman, and 2 Manilamen. After passing the "Brothers," nearly half-way to Macao, the Captain finding none of the passengers required luncheon, sat down at about 2 o'clock by himself in the small cabin in front of his cabin. Just as he was in the act of commencing his tiffin, he noticed some of the Chinese passengers looking in at each of the two doors. He immediately jumped up, and told his boy to bring his lunch aft, and drew the attention of the Mate to two Chinese junks near at hand, which apparently had no decided course, and were crowded. In a quarter of an hour after a third junk appeared, when suddenly a yell was given, stinkpots were thrown into the Captain's cabin and engine-house, and the attack commenced. The first thing the Captain did was to call all the crew and passengers aft. In less than a minute the Engineer was shot through the right arm, the Mate stabbed near the Captain's cabin door and disabled, one of the Manila crew killed and thrown overboard by the pirates. Mrs. Dunn, while rushing from the Captain's cabin aft was wounded about the neck and shoulders, and the Lascar was killed when in the act of getting a musket from the cabin. The Captain, while in the act of preparing for defence, in the after-cabin, received likewise a slight sword-cut across the forehead and fingers. At this stage, the Captain shot dead the man who struck him, and likewise in the back the two men whom the pirates had placed, one after the other, at the wheel, to change the steamer's course. The pirates, who had now possession of the vessel, and continued to keep it for three quarters of an hour, began to cut the rigging, and by throwing wood and rope overboard endeavoured to foul the screw. They likewise made signals to the third Chinese junk, but oddly to state, she sailed away, like the other two. In the meantime, the Captain made one of his crew go to the wheel, and posted two of the passengers on the starboard side, and two of the crew on the port, about midship, who kept firing towards the bows at any of the pirates who showed themselves in the forepart of the vessel. The Captain kept reloading the muskets as they were fired off, being aided by the Engineer and Mr. Hyeem, while Mrs. Dunn handed them out, and received them back. The pirates now seeing all was up, first threw their dead comrades overboard, and then began to jump over themselves, and many of them were afterwards killed or wounded by them in the act of swimming. Of course, all who jumped into the sea must have been either killed or drowned, as by this time the junks were out of sight. Two hours had now elapsed since the commencement of the attack. The Captain mustered all on board, when only 12, including the Chinese woman, of the 26 Chinese passengers, made an appearance. Four of the former he put in irons, having proof, he believes, that they took part in the affray. The Mate was found mortally wounded, and the Lascar found dead in the Captain's cabin. The French Doctor, Parsee, and Jew, were likewise slightly wounded.

The steamer now pursued her course to Macao, which she reached at 5.30 P. M. On arrival the agent of the steamer, Mr. Carneiro, and the Judge (Acting Governor) of Macao, went on board, when the four prisoners were taken to Macao Jail. The Mate and dead Lascar were removed to the Military Hospital. At 3 o'clock this morning the Mate died, leaving a widow and eight children. Both he and the Lascar will be buried this evening. Last night I met Capt. Harris at the Agent's (Mr. Carneiro's) house when the Judge (Acting Governor) of Macao arrived. He informed them, that, as this attack took place on the high seas, in a ship carrying an English flag, the prisoners ought to be brought to an English port. Accordingly they will arrive at Hongkong this evening in the *Iron Prince*, in charge of six Macao policemen, and I have informed the Superintendent of the Hongkong Police of their probable arrival. The after decks, cabins, &c., of the *Iron Prince* will, as far as possible, be left in the same state as they were found after the attack, two clerks and four policemen being put on board of her last night.

The Mate from his arrival at Macao never spoke, and, as I am told, would not look at any one. His body this morning showed two fingers cut off, one stab in the chest, and two wounds in the head. The Lascar's body showed two stabs in the back, two fingers cut off, and two frightful cuts on the back of the head. The decks and bulwarks of the *Iron Prince* this morning like wise showed several bullet-marks from bad shots and sword cuts, the Captain's and after-cabin being a good deal covered with blood, not forgetting Mrs. Dunn's bonnet, the ribbons and trimmings of which were more red than any other colour.

One advantage in bringing the prisoners to Hongkong is, that there the plot was laid, and there the opium shipped, and there, of course, if possible, an example should be made. Again, they might lead to ferret out other pirates, as evidently the police would have had no idea of this plot in time. One thing I am pretty confident of, which is, that all these piratical affairs are hatched originally at Hongkong, and that piracy in these neighbouring waters will not be put down until first the Home and Imperialist Governments combine to do so; and secondly, until a better detective police force, to meet the Chinese character, is established in Hongkong. Sending out gun-boats is well and laudable enough, and now and then they may succeed, after the damage is done, as in the case of the schooner *Eagle*; but what chance, I may ask, is there of capturing the three junks which hovered about the *Iron Prince*, in concert with the 18 pirates on board, and so soon as they heard the shots, and saw it was not a certainty? In this affair, the pirates, who were desperate enough, and evidently did not fear death, made three grand mistakes. They, first, thought the arms and ammunition were in the Captain's Cabin; they, secondly, had no ammunition with them,—so, after the first discharge of their pistols, they had nothing but their daggers to resort to (nine of them now on board) against fire arms; and, thirdly, they forgot to drop the anchor. But for these pieces of good luck, and the gallantry of the Captain, passengers, and that portion of the crew not Chinese, the *Iron Prince* would now be either scuttled or burnt, the cargo gone, and all on board killed, except the pirates themselves, and perhaps the two women. An odd circumstance is, that each of the four prisoners was found with two dollars in his pocket, being his passage-money to and fro.

It now only remains for me to say that my chief object in writing this hurried account is to draw attention to the valour displayed, in the hope that, first, either the Colonial or Home Governments may take notice of such; secondly, that the Mate's widow and eight children may be provided for by those who saved their property on the occasion, and by other charitable persons; and, thirdly, that Mrs. Dunn's heroism may be properly appreciated by her own sex and others, in some tangible form. Before closing, I may add that the deceased Mate was formerly Mate of the *Spark*, and was highly respected and valued. The Captain, from my own knowledge, and others, who accompanied me in the *Iron Prince* on its previous voyage to Macao, is as good a type of an Englishman as one would wish to see,—in these Chinese seas. And how one word for coast travellers and shippers of cargo; always carry a revolver, and never send valuable cargo in coasting vessels where a Chinese crew only is shipped. Where would the *Iron Prince* have been but for the Captain and passengers and that portion of the crew not Chinese? —I am, Sir, yours obediently.

FREDERIC BRINE.

INDIAN PRESS.

KATTYWAR AND OUR RULE.

(From the Deccan Herald, June 9.)

THE province of Kattiawar has long been a disgrace to the English Government for the zoolum and khutput, which have been permitted to flourish there without let or hindrance. It is, however, satisfactory to find that retribution is likely soon to overtake the Mahajuns and others, who have grown rich by rascality and rapacity. There is scarcely a crime, which they have not committed, and more than once they have been permitted to imbrue their hands in blood, with impunity. An English barrister is, however, now upon their track, and if, with the assistance of the English press, he does not succeed in bringing the scoundrels down, we have no hesitation in saying, that it will be from obstacles thrown by the executive in the way of justice. It is to be hoped that the Bombay vukeel will be particular as to what he eats and drinks while in the Peninsula, as the Mahajuns are not particular as to what means they employ to remove any one who is obnoxious to them. The whole of the princes of Kattiawar are entirely in their hands, and they move them about "whenever and wherever they please." They are moreover all allied together, exchange correspondence, and keep their respective masters entirely ignorant of almost every thing that transpires within their dominions. That our new Governor Sir Bartle Frere, will do his best to uproot this nest of villanes, we firmly believe, as by so doing he will not only remove a burden from the backs of the people, but relieve the Kattiawar Sovereigns from a tyrannical which they hold in detestation. It ought, as we have again and again said, to be the leading feature of our policy to gain the affection of the princes of the empire, as through them we must ultimately secure that of the people. Honorary distinctions should be introduced, and every expedient adopted, calculated to attach the governing classes to the Supreme power. Amongst our allies, tributaries, and independent States, we had at the commencement of the revolt,

	Population.
The Raja of Mysore	3,000,000
The Nizam	10,000,000
The Guickwar	2,000,000
Bhopal	5,000
Kotah	6,500
Boondee	2,500
Travancore	6,000
Cochin	2,000
The Rajpootana Princes, viz :—	
Joudpoor, Jeypoor, Oodepore, Bhikaneer, Jeysulmeer, and numerous other principalities, Holkar, Kattiawar, Guzerat, and Mahratta Princes and Chiefs, &c. &c.	15,000,000
Scindia's Dominions	4,000,000
Total	34,022,000

Our situation was, therefore, one of extreme peril. The Nizam was doubtful: we had annexed Oude, and his dominions had been again and again threatened. The Guickwar had been frequently slighted, if not insulted. The Rajpootana princes had many wrongs to redress, and, in fact, almost every Rajah and Chief, controlling a population of thirty-four millions and a quarter, had grievances for which they had been in vain seeking redress for the last fifty years. Their petitions had been spurned, their memorials ignored, and their agents, when they called at Leadenhall Street, sternly repulsed. It was, therefore, but little wonder that, with the Moghul empire proclaimed at Delhi, Oude in arms, and eighty thousand sepoys in open revolt, we should have turned with apprehension and anxiety, to watch the part the Rajahs, we have mentioned, would take in the impending conflict. Had they ranged themselves against us, they would have driven us into the sea; but strange to say, the leading Kings of Hindoostan remained faithful to the last. Even their loyalty was in many instances turned against them; and their offers of aid were sometimes rejected on the ground that they only wanted a pretext to arm their retainers to launch them against us. Advantage was taken of every preparation for defence by designing men; and chiefs who never dreamed of treason, were denounced as conspirators against the State: their very loyalty was made the pitfall of their ruin, and to the shame of the State be it spoken, when the administration discovered their errors, they never offered either apology or atonement. There is no doubt that the times were emergent, that we had to pass through great perils, and that it was requisite that the hands of the executive should be vested with great powers, but, at the same time, the subject, let him have been prince or peasant, should have had stern and impartial justice. We have no wish to offer now any adverse criticism upon the measures of Government; but, we think, that both rewards and punishments have been most injudiciously meted out. It was in our power to have determined whether we should rule India for a day or for centuries. A nice discrimination, and a noble clemency towards all who were worthy of it, would have done more towards consolidating our sovereignty in the East, than a million of bayonets. A great distinction should have been made between a mutinous soldiery and a rebellious people; and we should have visited with punishment, every village that refused a shelter to our wandering countrymen, and their helpless wives and children; yet we would, at the same time, have spared those inhabited by misguided men, against whom no other crime could be urged, save disloyalty and disobedience. Justice forbade us to be cruel; and while we were stern, we could also have been humane. At Jhansi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Delhi, terrible examples were necessary. The crimes which had been committed at these places, made humanity shudder all over the world; and, therefore, demanded an awful retribution. But in many places, the people had been goaded into rebellion by the wrongs they had sustained, especially in the Southern Mahratta Country, where the chiefs had been ruthlessly plundered for years in the name of the law. The revolt in Southern Marastra must be laid at the door of the dark blot upon the administration of the late Lord Elphinstone. The Inam Commission, and the refusal to grant the right of adoption; and other arbitary measures, were, undoubtedly, the sole causes which led to the Southern Maharatta rebellion. One of Lord Elphinstone's greatest inconsistencies was that, while red-handed rebels were permitted to escape, men who had never been accused of committing any overt act, were punished and degraded. Now, however, we have a Governor who thoroughly understands the people of the country—the princes and nobles as well as the masses—and we will be singularly mistaken if he does not by measures of courtesy and conciliation, consolidate our power in the more remote nooks of the Presidency, committed to his charge.

THE ARTILLERY.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, June 3.)

A MILITARY letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has lately been published, in which the future condition of the Artillery in India is specified for general information. It is satisfactory to see that at last the difficult steps are being taken to carry out a thorough assimilation throughout the whole of the Artillery of the British Army. Assimilation has been desired and recommended ever since the celebrated Committee of 1856—and now, after the labours of the Meerut Committee of 1859, it appears likely to be realised.

The detachment system is to be the only recognised one for Horse Artillery, and Shafts are to replace Poles; therefore whatever able arguments may have been brought forward in support of the Bengal Horse Artillery system, or in favor of Pole draught, may now be regarded as discussions of the past.

The Bengal system of contracts is to be carried into effect throughout India. With regard to this we are inclined to think that contracts in the Staff Officers are generally unadvisable, and that instead of turning Officers in command of Batteries into Government contractors, it would be better both for the Government and the Officers if the latter received a certain command allowance, and all Stores were supplied from the public arsenals. However it is plain that many Officers are in favour of the continuance of contracts, and there is little doubt that the adoption of the Bengal allowances throughout India will be hailed as a beneficial measure by some. It is well known to Government that contracts are beneficial to Officers, and if therefore they prefer giving to captains large allowances out of which to find ammunition supplies, instead of supplying the Stores required themselves and granting a certain command allowance, who shall gainsay their liberality?

The system of separate Gunners and Drivers which has been in force in the original Royal Arrillery for a few years is also to be applied to the new Brigades. There are many reasons brought forward for this measure, and it would appear to us that besides the benefit arising from thus assimilating the new Brigades of Royal Artillery to the larger body of the original British Artillery, the system itself has such undoubted advantages that it cannot but be a good thing to make it general. There are however some points with regard to Gunners and Drivers that demand attention.

It is at once apparent that to have light and small men to ride horses who have to draw Guns is good, and it is very encouraging to know that the Drivers in England will have during the past year been trained to Gunnery duties. We are also informed on good authority that in some Batteries in India the Drivers are instructed in Gunnery and the Gunners are trained as Drivers. It is not however without difficulty that this is done owing to the many details of an Artilleryman's duty, but the advantage is great; for, while you have thus one set of light men who are kept to Drivers duties as a rule, and another body of men perfect in Gunnery, yet the whole of the Artillerymen in a Battery may be counted upon as available for any duty that can be required of them. With such a system Batteries will certainly be effective with a smaller number of men than would be necessary if each set of men were trained to particular duties only.

While touching on this point we would suggest that as it is intended gradually to replace the Gunners who have been driving by regular Drivers from England, it would be as well at the same time to sift from the Field Artillery all Gunners who from their excessive height, weight, or length of service, are not suited for the quieter duties of Field Artillery. These men, many of them, would be gladly received by the Batteries of Garrison Artillery, in which they would be most efficient Gunners. Also the enlistment of Drivers might be so regulated as to prevent men from joining Batteries who are so small and slight as not to be capable of Gunners duties if required.

Great praise has been showered on the president of the Meerut Committee of 1859, the late Colonel Sir George Barker K. C. B. Royal Artillery, and on all the officers composing the committee, and we doubt not most deservedly. It is therefore with some surprise that we notice that the recommendations of those Officers with regard to the details of Batteries have been almost entirely disregarded. We give from good authority figures showing the actual establishments of the different natures of Batteries at various times.

A Battery of a Horse Brigade, Royal Artillery.						
Crimea 1854	Officers and men	259	Horses	272-9	prs.	
India 1861	"	179	"	223-6	prs.	
Proposed by Meerut Committee. 1859	"	186	"	178-6	prs.	
Decision of H. M. Government. 1862	"	151	"	178-6	prs.	
A Battery of a Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.						
Crimea 1854	Officers and men	242	Horses	210		
India 1861	"	218	"	142		
Proposed by Meerut Committee. 1859	"	186	"	146		
Decision of H. M. Government. 1862	"	151	"	110		
A Battery of a Garrison Brigade, Royal Artillery.						
India 1857	Officers and men	116				
India 1861	"	122				
Proposed by Meerut Committee. 1859	"	136				
Decision of Government. 1862	"	80				

Figures speak for themselves, and as it is no doubt the case that a Battery for European warfare requires more men than often in this country on a peace establishment, we will take the strength of the different Batteries as they stood in 1861 and compare them with what they are to become now by order of Government.

We find that Battery of Horse Artillery is to have 28 less men and 45 less horses than were considered necessary in 1861, that a Battery of Field Artillery is to have 37 less men and 32 less horses than in 1861, and that a Battery of Garrison Artillery is to lose 42 men. It may also be remarked that the figures proposed by the Meerut Committee have had little effect.

Now a certain number of Guns require a certain number of men and horses, and if the number of men and horses is reduced beyond a certain point, the only thing that can happen is what has already happened in India, namely, the number of Guns in the Field is reduced.

General Mansfield's minute before the Royal Commission of 1859 shows this to have taken place during the Rebellion in India, and we are aware of the fact, that some Batteries in Cantonments have been unable to turn out more than 4 guns instead of 6, owing to their excessive weakness in men and horses. It may appear a matter of little moment whether a Battery goes to a Field day with 4 or 6 guns, but the effect of reducing establishments beyond all reason may be of more serious consequence and we are aware of the fact, that is quiet now, in the event of future disturbances it would be a matter of grave consideration to find that instead of 300 guns on paper and supposed to be effective we could only take the Field with 200.

In the case of a Battalion, if we reduce the number of men, it is plain to the meanest understanding that we at the same time diminish the number of Bayonets, but with Artillery it does not so readily appear that by reducing the number of men in a Battery you cripple the efficiency of that arm of the service.

We therefore partly attribute the experiments that have been tried with the Battery establishments, to the undefined number of men necessary to render a Battery of six guns effective. These experiments have led but to one result as before shown, and can hardly fail to bear the same fruit again unless large Depot's are kept up in this country so as to enable us frequently to feed the Batteries with men.

It is in fact contemplated that the Field Batteries will soon require assistance, for the Secretary of State's letter distinctly states that Depots will be formed at Stations from Garrison Batteries stationed out here. As for these latter Batteries, it seems hopeless to expect for them any other fate than rapid dissolution soon after their small establishments have had to furnish men to Field Batteries.

With regard to Depots it would appear advisable to fix them at such places as to prevent as far as possible the likelihood of Artillery men being dropped about the country in the way they were during the Rebellion in Bengal, when they had to travel many hundred miles to join their Batteries. Where the distance from the coast is very great the establishment of intermediate Depôts would remedy this evil.

There is yet one point and that one of vital importance in these days of small establishments, to which we would fain draw the attention of government. Depôts in this country should consist of men of some two or three years service at least, who are thoroughly trained to their duties, and who have been somewhat seasoned to warm climates elsewhere. We have had enough of the lamentable sight of raw lads arriving in this country to fill up casualties. Their fate is either soon to die from the effect of climate, or they are at best of but little service for a long time.

In conclusion we wish it to be understood that our object in these remarks is to point out to Government that it will not be surprising if after having cut down the establishments of Batteries in this country to a large extent, they should find by and by an alarming discrepancy between the number of Guns *on paper* and the number actually in the Field.

SIR SWITHIN'S DAY.—The value to be placed upon the popular notion that if it rains upon the 15th of July it will do so for the 40 succeeding days may be learnt from the following facts, from the Greenwich observations for the last 20 years. It appears that St. Swithin's day was wet in 1841, and there were 23 rainy days up to the 24th of August; 1845, 26 rainy days; 1851, 13 rainy days; 1853, 18 rainy days; 1854, 16 rainy days; and in 1856, 14 rainy days. In 1842 and following years St. Swithin's day was dry, and the result was in 1842, 12 rainy days; 1843, 22 rainy days; 1844, 20 rainy days; 1846, 21 rainy days; 1847, 17 rainy days; 1848, 31 rainy days; 1849, 20 rainy days; 1850, 17 rainy days; 1852, 19 rainy days; 1855, 14 rainy days; 1857, 18 rainy days; 1858, 14 rainy days; 1859, 13 rainy days; and in 1860, 29 rain days. These figures show the superstition to be founded on a fallacy, as the average of 20 proves rain to have fallen upon the largest number of days when St. Swithin's day was dry.

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C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay June, 1862.

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Half-yearly.		Monthly.	Half-yearly.		Monthly.
Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
29 16 3		5 2 3	33 8 0		5 7 3
30 29 0	0	3 3 8	34 22 0	0	5 14 4
40 25 0	0	4 6 10	36 26 0	0	6 4 9
50 32 0	0	5 13 6	38 23 0	0	6 14 11
69 16 0	0	8 2 4	47 0 0	0	8 5 2

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALFIS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—David Jones, Esq.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six entire annual premiums complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assuree, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months before the declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the Division of Profits for 1860, which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day of Wednesday in May	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1855	10,000	229	103 8 0	231 0 0
30	,,	10,000	403	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	,,	10,000	599	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	,,	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	,,	10,000	1,040	468 0 0	572 0 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are most experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life*, and for *limited periods* as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving limited payments monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, except in very peculiar cases, and under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their Policies converted to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe, unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, as the Office in London must in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurances can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of such committees as Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11.—All Policies becoming void by the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participatio in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amount ed upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	21	26	27	27	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present	18	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

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